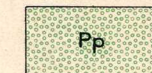


LEGEND

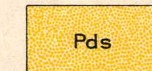
SURFICIAL ROCKS



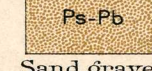
Made land



Peat and muck
(suitable for field and lawn dressing)



Dune sand
(suitable for building sand and filling)



Sand, gravel, and sandy soil
(the gravel and sand are suitable for building sand, roof and road gravel and filling)

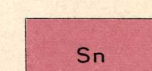


Boulder deposit
(mostly crystalline boulders, suitable for foundations and ornamental building stone, but of limited numbers)



Glacial drift
(boulder clay, suitable for brick and tile upon the removal of stony matter)

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

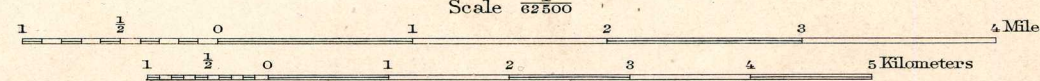


Niagara limestone
(suitable for lime, rubble, and crushed stone for ballast and macadam, underlies the glacial drift throughout the quadrangle; only outcrops and very thin covered areas are shown on the map)

65' Numbers indicate the thickness in feet of the surficial deposits over the bed rock
X Limestone quarries
X Clay and gravel pits

Henry Gannett, Chief Topographer.
Jno. H. Renshaw, Geographer in charge.
Triangulation and shore line by the U.S. Lake Survey.
Topography by D. C. Harrison, R. C. McKinney, Nat. Tyler, Jr., and Chicago Sanitary Commission.
Surveyed in 1889, 1897, and 1899.

T. C. Chamberlin, Geologist in charge.
Geology by William C. Alden.
Surveyed in 1896.



Contour interval 5 feet.
Datum is mean sea level.
Edition of April 1902.